# Gazette of the United States
AND
# EVENING ADVERTISER.

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*Just published,*
THE
## United States Register,
For the Year 1794.
*Containing,*

A CALENDAR, with the neceſſary tables fitted for the latitude of the principal towns in the United States; ſituation, extent, population and GOVERNMENT U. S.
SUPREME EXECUTIVE,
LEGISLATURE,
JUDICIARY,
List of Counſellors admitted to practiſe in the Supreme Court,
Do. of Attornies, Do.
EXECUTIVE BRANCHES,
DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Miniſters and Conſuls of the United States in foreign nations.
Do. of foreign nations reſident in the United States.
DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY,
Principals and Clerks of the reſpective offices,
Commiſſioners of Loans,
Officers of the Cuſtoms, with their reſpective diſtricts and ports,
Officers of the Exciſe, with their reſpective diſtricts and ſurveys,
Liſt of dutiable articles, &c.
Abſtract from the revenue laws,
Statement of the public debt,
——— of Light-houſes,
——— of appropriations for the ſupport of Government.
DEPARTMENT OF WAR,
Secretary's office,
Accountant's,
Monthly pay, &c. of the army.
MINT ESTABLISHMENT,
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Abſtract from the laws relating to coinage.
POST OFFICE ESTABLISHMENT,
Officers,
Abſtract from the law eſtabliſhing the office
Liſt of poſt towns, with their reſpective diſtances as eſtabliſhed by the Poſt-Maſter General.
LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE of the principal towns in the United States and their vicinity.
BANKS,
United States,
North America,
State banks with their capitals.
LITERARY INSTITUTIONS.
American Philoſophical Society, &c.
American Academy of Arts and Sciences.
NATIONAL MANUFACTORY at Paterſon, N. J.
SESSIONS OF THE COURTS of the United States.
WESTERN TERRITORY.
STATE GOVERNMENTS.
Abſtract from the conſtitution of each ſtate
Principal officers, executive, legiſlative and judiciary.
Militia,
Officers of the Banks, capitals, dates of incorporation, periods of limitation, extent of property, &c.
Univerſities, Colleges and Academies,
Societies, ſcientific, humane, political &c

Exhibiting in as general and comprehenſive a view as poſſible the internal police, the ſtate of literature, arts, commerce, and ſociety, in the ſeveral ſtates.

Price 50 cents.

Printed by Stewart and Cochran, No. 34, South Second ſtreet, and John M'Culloch, No. 1, north Third ſtreet, and ſold by them and the bookſellers. Jan. 27. d6t

## Sixty Cents Reward.

RAN AWAY from on board the Brig Polly, laying at Marcus-Hook Piers, on Sunday the 19th inſt. an Apprentice Lad, named JOHN COLLINGS; 14 years of age, about 4 feet 10 inches high, a little pitted with the ſmall-pox, had on when he went away, a red round-about jacket, blue trowſers, a round fur hat, black handkerchief, new ſhoes with ſquare plated buckles. Whoever apprehends the ſaid Lad, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall be entitled to the above reward.

Captain WILLIAM PAUL,
Northern Liberties.

N. B. All Maſters of veſſels are forbid carrying him off, or any perſon harboring ſaid boy, as they may expect to be dealt with according to law.

Jan. 25. 4t

NORRIS-COURT,
Back of the New Library, between Cheſnut and Walnut-Streets.

## George Rutter,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he continues carrying on the buſineſs of
Sign and Fire-Bucket Painting,
Likewiſe, JAPANNED PLATES,
for doors or window-ſhutters, done in the moſt elegant manner, and with diſpatch.

Orders from the country will be thankfully received, and duly attended to.

December 30, dtf


### LONDON, Nov. 14.

As a conſolation for the opening proſpect of another campaign, the laſt meſſenger is ſaid to bring aſſurances of the full co-operation of the Empreſs of Ruſſia by ſea and land.

To thoſe who judge of the future from the paſt, theſe aſſurances will furniſh but little conſolation. The fleets of Ruſſia were certainly not neceſſary to the campaign of ſubjugation which the Empreſs with ſo much honor to herſelf, has waged in Poland, and yet their efforts were directed only to a ſummer cruize in the Baltic.

Olympia de Gourges, who offered to defend the King of France on his trial, was called upon not many months after, *to defend herſelf*, which it is ſaid ſhe did in a manner that aſtoniſhed every one that heard her.

The Corunna mail which arrived on Wedneſday has brought intelligence of the moſt dreadful nature from the province of Rouſſillon: the convention in order to ſtop the progreſs of the Spaniards in the neighbourhood of Perpignan, ordered that the tremendous Guillotine ſhould be carried to every city, borough and village of the country to an immenſe extent. The French compelled every inhabitant from the age of 14 to 60, under pain of death, to join the Republican army; killing ſuch as refuſed to ſerve, and, horrible to tell, 500 heads of families, refuſing to bear arms, were put to death at Perpignan !!! The Spaniards apprehending the moſt dreadful conſequences from ſuch barbarians, were obliged to retreat; and when the laſt advices came away, they were at only four leagues diſtance from their own frontiers.

### FRANCE.

*National Convention, Nov. 4.*

Barrere ſaid, that the committee of public welfare was preparing a report relative to what enſued after the 5th of October near Laval, on the repreſentatives of the people, on the generals, and on the ſuſpicious patriotiſm of the inhabitants of that town, which was become the centre of a new Vendee.

St Juſt and la Baſs write from the army of the Rhine, that they are buſy in clearing the corps of officers of improper perſons; that the number of patriots among them is very inconſiderable; and that a previous meaſure of this nature would have ſaved the lines of Weiſſembourg. They further obſerve, that they have received a trumpet from the enemy, by which they ſent the following anſwer: "The French Republic receives nothing from its enemies; nor ſends them any thing but lead bullets."

Barrere read two letters from Straſbourg, from St. Juſt and La Baſs, requiring the Convention to approve different reſolutions which they have taken, and from which they expect the happieſt effects.

The ſubſtance of theſe letters is, that St. Juſt and La Baſs have reſolved.

1 That every military man who ſhould be found hid in any part of that town, ſhall be inſtantly ſhot.

2 That the municipality of Straſbourg ſhall ſupply a certain quantity of ſhoes for the defenders of their country, and ſuch of the inhabitants as will not aſſiſt in this particular, ſhall be conſidered as bad citizens, and be fined.

3. That a loan of two millions ſhall be called for from the rich, to ſupply the wants of the poor, and to repair their fortifications.

4. That there ſhall be inſtituted a commiſſion for the better ſupplying the city with proviſions.

5. That Adminiſtrators not obeying the requiſitions made by the agents of government, ſhall be impriſoned 'till the end of the war.

The Convention confirmed theſe reſolutions.

On the motion of Camille Deſmouſtus, the Convention decreed, "that the late law concerning foreigners, ſhall not extend to Phyſicians.

Analyſis of a report of Barrere, reſpecting a deſcent upon England, appointment of generals, &c. &c.

Barrere —Doppet is to have the chief command of the army of the Eaſtern Pyrennees; Cartaux, that of the Alps; Duconner with the army in Italy, is principally charged with the ſiege of Toulon. The nine Repreſentatives with the Armies of the Rhine and Moſelle, are reduced to four; theſe two armies are forthwith to be united to execute the combined movement.

The Commiſſioners in the Department of Lower Seine, have taken excellent reſolutions to ſupply with combuſtibles, the troops who have already begun the neceſſary movements, for an Expedition againſt England: but they complain of the want of means of ſecuring to themſelves, ſupplies of proviſions. I propoſe that you paſs to the order of the day, grounded upon the law which grants them unlimited powers, with regard to the right of requiſition and the ſeizure of proviſions.

Sunday, Oct. 27.

The diſcuſſion on ſome of the articles of the civil code, which had been adjourned, was reſumed. One of them, which gave women a right to manage, in common with their huſbands, their common property, was ſupported by Lecointre Puyraveaux, and decreed, to the great ſatisfaction of the female citizens in the galleries.

*Read in the Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States the 15th inſtant*

United States, January 15, 1794.

*Gentlemen of the Senate,*
*and of the Houſe of Repreſentatives,*

I lay before you, as being connected with the correſpondence, already in your poſſeſſion, between the *Secretary of State*, and the *Miniſter Plenipotentiary* of the French Republic, the copy of a letter from that Miniſter, of the 25th December, 1793; and a copy of the proceedings of the Legiſlature of South Carolina.

G. WASHINGTON.

THE Committee, to whom was referred the buſineſs of examining into and aſcertaining the truth of a report, that an armed force is now levying within this State, by perſons under foreign authority, without the permiſſion and contrary to the expreſs prohibition of the Government of the United States, and of this State—

REPORT—That they have made diligent inquiry reſpecting the truth of this report, and have collected ſuch evidence relating thereto, as was immediately within their reach:—

That your committee are perfectly ſatisfied, from the information they have received, that William Tate, Jacob R. Brown, William Urby, Robert Tate, Richard Speke, citizens of this ſtate, and other perſons unknown to your committee, alſo citizens of this ſtate, have received and accepted military commiſſions from Mr. Genet, Miniſter Plenipotentiary from the Republic of France, to the United States of America, authoriſing them, and inſtructions requiring them, to raiſe, organize, train and conduct troops within the United States of America.

That the avowed purpoſe for which theſe troops are now raiſing, is to rendezvous in the State of Georgia, and from thence to proceeed into the Spaniſh dominions, with a view to conqueſt, or plunder, as their ſtrength might enable, and opportunity tempt them:

That in the event of a French fleet approaching the Southern States, a junction and co-operation with it, is contemplated by the perſons above named—— but, that although this was the avowed object of theſe troops and their leaders, among themſelves, the injunction to conceal the whole ſyſtem, from perſons not initiated, and the ſubordination eſtabliſhed to Mr. Genet, the author of the plan and the ſource of authority to the officers; it is probable, that the corps, when raiſed, muſt yield to any change of deſtination, which the judgment or inclination of Mr. Genet may point out to them:

That ſeveral of the perſons above named, received together with their commiſſions, inſtructions, by which they were to regulate their enrollments of men, the pay, rations, cloathing, plunder, and diviſion of conquered land to be allotted the officers and men, who ſhould enter into this ſervice, and marking the proportion of acquiſitions to be reſerved to the Republic of France:

That the perſons above named, in purſuance of the powers veſted in them by the ſaid commiſſions, and in obedience to the inſtructions of Mr. Genet, and his Agents, particularly Mr. Mangourit, the conſul of France, reſiding in Charleſton, who ſigned ſome of the papers, have proceeded by themſelves and by their agents, without any authority from the United States, or this ſtate, to enroll numbers of the citizens of this ſtate, whom they deluded with the hopes of plunder, and the acquiſition of riches, in the ſervice of the Republic of France, to be ſubject to the orders of Mr. Genet, the Miniſter Plenipotentiary of France:

That Stephen Drayton and John Hamilton, alſo citizens of this ſtate, have made applications to the good citizens of this ſtate to engage in the ſcheme of raiſing men in this ſtate, for the ſervice of France, to act under the orders of Mr. Genet, and to commit acts of hoſtility againſt nations at peace with the United States of America, and have avowed, that they act by the authority of Mr. Genet the Miniſter Plenipotentiary of the Republic of France:

That upon the whole of the information which your committee are able to obtain, this is a daring and dangerous attempt by a foreign Miniſter, to intermeddle in the affairs of the United States, to uſurp the powers of government, and to levy troops in the boſom of the Union, without the authority and contrary to the expreſs ſenſe of the government of the United States, and in violation of the laws of nations:

That the direct tendency of theſe meaſures of the foreign Miniſter, is to diſturb the internal tranquility of the United States, to involve them in hoſtilities with nations with whom they are now at peace, which ſound policy and good faith require ſhould be preſerved:

That in the opinion of your committee, this attempt is the more alarming, as many citizens of the United States have been thereby ſeduced from their duty, by inſidious arts practiſed on their kindred affection for the French Republic, and have been drawn into a ſcheme, in the execution of which they have uſurped the functions of government, and exerciſe the power of the ſword, which the wiſdom of the Conſtitution hath excluſively veſted in the Congreſs and Preſident of the United States:—

That this committee therefore recommend that the Governor of this ſtate be requeſted to iſſue his Proclamation, forbidding all perſons from enrolling any of the citizens of this ſtate, and prohibiting the citizens from enliſting under any officer, or for any purpoſes not previouſly ſanctioned by the government of the United States, or of this ſtate and alſo forbidding all unlawful aſſemblages of troops unauthoriſed by government; and that the governor be requeſted to exert the whole public force to the utmoſt extent, if neceſſary, to enſure obedience to his Proclamation:—

That in the opinion of this committee the ſaid Wm. Tate, J. R. Brown, Robert Tate, Stephen Drayton, John Hamilton, Richard Speke, and William Urby, have been guilty of high crimes and miſdemeanors, and they recommend that the Attorney and Solicitor General be directed to inſtitute, and cauſe to be inſtituted and conducted, proſecutions in the proper courts of law, againſt the abovementioned perſons, for accepting or engaging to accept commiſſions from a foreign power to raiſe troops within the United States, and for going about within this ſtate levying or attempting to levy troops, and for ſeducing and attempting to ſeduce the citizens of this ſtate to enroll themſelves in foreign ſervice to commit acts of hoſtility againſt nations with whom the United States are at peace, without the permiſſion of the government, and contrary to the Proclamation of the Preſident of the United States, declaring theſe ſtates to be in a ſtate of neutrality and peace:—

That copies of the evidence collected by this committee, together with the proceedings of this houſe thereon, be forwarded immediately to the Preſident of the United States, and to the executives of Georgia and North Carolina.

*Houſe of Repreſentatives Columbia*, Dec. 9.

On motion, reſolved unanimouſly, That this houſe do agree to the foregoing report. Ordered, That the report and reſolution be ſent to the Senate.

J. S. DART, Clerk.

*SENATE*, December 10, 1793

On motion, reſolved unanimouſly, That this houſe concur with the Houſe

of Repreſentatives in the foregoing report and reſolutions.

F. WARLEY, Clerk.

*A True Copy, and which I Aiteſt,*
*J. S. Dart, C. H. R.*

[*Here follows a number of Affidavits.*]

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Philadelphia, 25th December, 1793; 2d year of the French Republic, one and indiviſible.

*The Citizen Genet, Miniſter Plenipotentiary from the Republic of France to the United States, to Mr. Jefferſon, Secretary of State of the United States.*

SIR,

I LEARN by the reports of the Conſul of the Republic, at Charleſton, and by the public papers, that the legiſlature of South-Carolina, had cauſed to be arreſted, different perſons, accuſed of having received from me commiſſions for the purpoſe of levying an armed force in that State, for the ſervice of the Republic.—Conceiving that ſuch conduct, if it were true, would offend the ſovereignty of the American people, I haſten to affirm to you, ſir, that I have not authorized in any manner, the recruiting, the formation, or the collecting of an armed force, or of any corps *in the territory of the United States;* but at the ſame time, I am too frank to diſguiſe from you, that, authorized by the French nation, to deliver commiſſions to thoſe of your fellow-citizens, who ſhould feel themſelves animated with a deſire of ſerving the beſt of cauſes, I have granted them to ſeveral republicans of South-Carolina, whoſe intention appeared to me to be to expatriate themſelves, and to go among the independent Indian tribes, ancient friends and allies of France, in order to retaliate, if they could, in concert with us, on the Spaniards and Engliſh, the injury which the government of theſe two nations had the baſeneſs, for ſome time to commit on your fellow-citizens, under the name of theſe ſavages, in like manner, as is lately done under that of the Algerines.

I notify you, ſir, that I ſhall publiſh this declaration, in order to calm inquietudes, and to diſſipate the doubts to which the denunciation made in the legiſlature of Carolina, might give riſe.

Accept my reſpect,

GENET.

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## CONGRESS.

*Houſe of Repreſentatives.*
January 20.

*In committee of the whole on Mr. Madiſon's reſolutions.*

Mr. Lee's ſpeech continued.

Mr. Chairman, while I agree with my colleague, that the firſt eſſays from which our conſtitution aroſe had relation only to our trade; he will, I am ſure, acknowledge that this was not the only object for which the grand convention met, he will acknowledge that this is not the principal object contemplated by the conſtitution: The power of regulating commerce is an inferior power veſted with much more important powers in the Congreſs of the United States. But, ſir, I need not make a compariſon between the various powers of Congreſs. What does this ſovereign act of the people declare to be their intention? I need only repeat their words—

"*We the People of the United States, in order to form a more perfect Union, eſtabliſh juſtice, inſure domeſtic tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and ſecure the bleſſings of liberty to ourſelves and our poſterity, do ordain and eſtabliſh this Conſtitution for the United States of America.*"

In theſe words we ſee the ſovereignty of the people exerciſed on one of thoſe occaſions which I have before ſtated in forming a government, and we hear the purpoſes for which they formed it. It does not ſay that it was formed to regulate our commerce. The people had more important objects in view. I do not think therefore that ſo much ſtreſs ought to be laid on this idea, as gentlemen have been inclined to beſtow on it.

But, having been induced, to go back to the period which gave birth to our conſtitution I ſhall be excuſed, if before I return to the preſent ſubject, I take a review of the then exiſting circumſtances of the United States. We had then a government contemned abroad, and deſpiſed at home, incapable of commanding the reſpect of foreign nations or the obedience of our own citizens. Its credit was ſunk abroad and at home. Debts were accumulating in Europe and in America. Our commerce was almoſt annihilated, our agriculture languiſhed, paper tenders exiſted in ſome ſtates, the ties of confidence between man and man, and conſequently the ties of morality were broken aſunder; nay, inimicities between the ſtates began to prevail inſtead of fraternal concord. Such was the ſituation of the United States and to remedy theſe evils was the conſtitution made. Has it not produced the intended effects? That it has, I need only appeal to the feelings of every fellow citizen who hears me. I ſhould therefore unneceſſarily take up the time of the committee in enumerating the various bleſſings which it has ſhowered on our country: I will only mention the ſtimulus which our agriculture has received. In travelling through the various parts of the United States, I find fields, a few years ago waſte and uncultivated, filled with inhabitants, and covered with harveſts; new habitations reared, contentment in every face, plenty on every board, confidence is reſtored, and every man is ſafe under his own vine and his own fig tree, and there is none to make him afraid. To produce this effect, was the intention of the conſtitution, and not ſolely to regulate our trade, and it has ſucceeded. But I feel myſelf wandering from the ſubject.

The committee will readily perceive that I have been led into my laſt obſervations, becauſe, gentlemen have aſſigned as an important reaſon in ſupport of the reſolutions, that the conſtitution had been principally framed with a view to this object. I think I have ſhewn that too much importance has been given to this idea.

I think my colleague alſo obſerved, that if the meaſures he had now propoſed were not adopted at this time, after a new election, and a full repreſentation of our fellow citizens, he would deſpair of ever ſeeing them ſucceed; and I think he aſſigned this reaſon, and it gave me pain when he uttered it, that the ſubjects of Britain, in conſequence of the intereſt they had in our trade, and in our pecuniary inſtitutions, would acquire a predominant influence over our public councils. This idea was more fully dilated upon by a gentleman from Pennſylvania (Mr. Findley). The danger of this influence ſeemed to be the principal reaſon, why he wiſhed to leſſen our commercial intercourſe with Britain. The gentlemen perhaps did not perceive the full extent of this obſervation. It wounds deeply, in my opinion, the republican principle, and I am ſure neither of them intended to do this. It goes to deny the competency of the people to govern themſelves. It goes to aſſert that we are better judges of the future exigencies of the ſociety, than thoſe who will live after us. The people on former occaſions have been found poſſeſſed of virtue and knowledge equal to the preſervation of their liberties and intereſts; what right have we to ſay, that hereafter they will be leſs wiſe and leſs virtuous? Let me again recur to former experience. At the commencement of our ſtruggle with Britain, they certainly had all the commercial influence over us, which the monopoly of our trade could give; what did it amount to, it neither damped our courage nor checked our unanimity, and why ſuppoſe leſs virtue in our citizens, now that we have become free, and enjoy the fruits of order and good government, than when we exiſted in the colonial dependence.

The ſame gentleman from Pennſylvania and another of my colleagues (Mr. Nicholas) expatiated largely on the miſchiefs of credit. My colleagne, however, very juſtly and frankly acknowledged, that it was queſtionable how far government had a right to interfere in the pecuniary concerns of individuals.

But whatever may be the miſchiefs of credit, I do not think they will be prevented, by ſumptuary laws, or laws which may be calculated to operate that way, and I doubt the conſiſteney of ſuch laws with civil liberty. There is only one remedy which occurs to me, it is a proper adminiſtration of juſtice between man and man—Eſtabliſh this; compel every individual to pay his debts; when this is done the ſociety will have no reaſon to limit his expences, or to apprehend evil from his example; but this important part of ſocial police belongs peculiarly to the ſtate governments; they have the only effectual means of preventing the miſchiefs of credit and preſerving the purity of morals. Congreſs have not the power of changing the municipal regulations or the juridical eſtabliſhments of the reſpective ſtates.

It has not been aſſerted that our treaties of commerce have produced us any advantages as yet. Our principal and moſt beneficial intercourſe, it has been proved, is with thoſe nations with which we have no treaties. Our treaty with France, has in the courſe of the laſt year operated to our injury in a twofold degree.

The aſylum given to French privateers in our ports, has covered our coaſts with them, and has therefore prevented the ſhips belonging to nations which are moſt accuſtomed to trade with us, and buying our ſurplus produce, notwithſtanding the prodigious demand for part of it in Europe. I believe that in the ſtate of Virginia, this perhaps combined with other cauſes, has produced an aſtoniſhing depreſſion of the price of our tobacco and grain. In Europe, the only advantage which we had in return for theſe injuries, we have been deprived of; the treaty has there been violated by France, but every American will readily acknowledge, very properly violated, when he conſiders the neceſſity and imperious circumſtances of the caſe.

Gentlemen have ſaid we ought to paſs theſe reſolutions to expreſs our gratitude for ſervices formerly rendered to us by the French nation; as to the virtues of generoſity and gratitude, they are God-like attributes, they belong I believe, more to Heaven than to earth, they are rarely ſeen among individual men, and more rarely felt by nations, and it has been acknowledged, I think in the National convention itſelf, that the aſſiſtance we received was rendered, not ſo much for our ſakes, as to weaken a dangerous and powerful rival.

But gentlemen have ſaid, tho' we may not have derived any peculiar commercial advantages as yet from our intercourſe with France, that we have every reaſon to expect the greateſt advantages hereafter, from the fraternal regard expreſſed by their preſent government to us, and the ſimilitude of its principles to ours.

If the French nation feels this friendly diſpoſition towards us, and I verily believe they do, becauſe they ſay they do, our conſtitution has provided the means, by veſting adequate powers in the Preſident and Senate, of meeting them on the ground of a new treaty, and I rely with full confidence on this ſubject, on the wiſdom and patriotiſm of the conſtitutional authority.

But, Sir, I do not think the gentlemen ſpoke accurately, when they mentioned the ſimilitude of the principles of the preſent French conſtitution to ours. But ſuppoſing the reſemblance exiſted, which I ſhall preſently ſhew does not, have we any reaſon to conclude from the paſt hiſtory of nations, that ſuch a reſemblance neceſſarily begets friendſhip and cordiality: hiſtory exhibits the fact differently:

Witneſs the wars between Carthage and Rome, the jealouſies and wars between the different republics of Greece; witneſs our own experience, the inimicities which began to ariſe between the ſtates previous to the adoption of the preſent government, and the difficulty of producing that adoption. The truth is, nations in their intercourſe with one another, regard nothing but their intereſt; hence the alliance ſo frequent between commonwealths and monarchies, more frequent than between commonwealths themſelves.

But as peculiar emphaſis is laid on the ſimilitude of the principles of the French government to the principles of ours, I will take the liberty of applying the principal traits of their government to our ſituation.

Their republic is one and indiviſible, our republic conſiſts of ſovereign ſtates having extenſive and important local juriſdictions and a diverſity of laws and intereſts.—Does our republic then reſemble that of France in this leading feature. Conſolidation theſe ſtates have ever deemed fatal to their liberties and happineſs, and he would be deemed a traitor to his country, who ſhould propoſe to render our republic one and indiviſible.

So jealous are the ſtates on this head, that they have generally demanded an alteration in that part of the conſtitution which ſubjects them to ſuits in the courts of the United States, and the ſenate has already ſent for our conſideration an amendment to that effect; the French executive is plural, their legiſlative is ſingle. This idea is counter to the practice of almoſt all the ſtates; and to the diviſion of powers in our conſtitution: Will any gentleman ſay that ſuch a form of government is ſuited to our ideas and our circumſtances?

Is every part of the United States in a ſituation to extend the idea of equality as far as it has been carried in France? I believe no gentleman will ſay it is; the conflagrations, the deſolations, and the bloody ſcenes of St. Domingo, might alſo then be exhibited on our peaceful and happy plains.

*(To be Continued.)*

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## Foreign Intelligence.

### FRANCE.

*NATIONAL CONVENTION,*
November 7.

NATIONAL DOMAINS.

Chochan, in the name of the Committees of War and Domains, procured the adoption of the following Decrees on the mode of payment to be made, according to the nature of the proviſions, by the farmers of the National Domains:—

I. From the day of the publication of the preſent decree, no leaſes of national property, producing wheat, rye, hay, ſtraw, or any kind of vegetables, ſhall be renewed without the inſertion of a clauſe, providing for the payment in proviſions.

II. If the property conſiſts of wine, oil, liquors, &c. the payments ſhall be made partly in money, and partly in proviſions, which are mentioned in the firſt article.

III. The preceding articles are applicable to farmers, the price of whoſe leaſes, previouſly to the preſent law, ſhall have been ſtipulated to be payable in money.

IV. That this decree may be more readily carried into execution, every farmer of national property, ſhall declare, within ten days from the publication of this decree, the nature of the property he rents, to the diſtrict within which he lives.

V. In caſe of omitting to make ſuch declaration or of a fraudulent one being made, the property to be confiſcated.

VI. All proviſions depoſited in the national warehouſes, ſhall be at the diſpoſal of the Miniſters at War, who are to account to the Convention for the manner in which they ſhall be diſpoſed of.

[A great number of other articles follow.]

Gregorie read a ſpeech relative to the eſtabliſhment of houſes of rural œnomy, for the inſtruction of agriculturiſts and the promotion of agriculture; the diſcuſſion of which was adjourned, and the ſpeech ordered to be printed.

A deputation of the public functionaries of the diſtrict of Belley, in the department of Ain, were admitted to the bar. They repreſented, that on account of having ſupported the intereſts of the Republic, they were expoſed to the rigours of a reſolution entered into at Dole, diſtant 45 leagues from Belley, by the repreſentative Proſt, relative to the denunciation of perſons diſcovered to be concerned in the different robberies which had been committed in the diſtrict during the ſale of the effects of the emigrants.

Merlin—It is my duty to inform the Convention, that the greater part of the facts ſtated at the bar by the petitioners, is ſtrictly true; no perſons are better qualified to give a juſt account than Amar and myſelf, for, during the period of our miſſion to this diſtrict, we diſcovered the infamous manner in which the ſales of the effects of the emigrants were carried on. At that æra we could only diſcover one guilty perſon, Vetard Piot, the Procurer Syndic who has been mentioned. We put him in arreſt, and ordered him to be carried before the criminal tribunal of his department. This was done. In the drawing up of the indictment againſt him, other criminal perſons were diſcovered, and ſeveral meaſures were conſeqnently adopted. The guilty perſon immediately fled to Dole, to deceive our colleague Proſt.

They deceived him, I am certain, for they induced him to grant an arreſt which ordered all thoſe perſons who had been of ſervice in this important buſineſs, to be removed from the functions and to be arreſted.—I can aſſure the Convention that ſeveral of theſe perſons are the moſt warm Patriots of the Diſtrict, particularly *Verſet* and *Lebatſe*.—It is proper that Virtue and Patriotiſm ſhould triumph in all parts of the Republic:

"I therefore move, that the Convention ſhould by a decree, ſuſpend the exe-

cution of the arret iſſued by our colleague, reſtore the arreſted perſons to their functions, and further ſend the petition to the Committee of General Safety." Decreed.

Gauthier moved, "That all perſons impriſoned by order of the Revolotionary Committee, newly organized at Belley, ſhould be liberated, *except Nobles* and perſons notoriouſly ſuſpected." Decreed. unanimouſly.

The Popular Society of Mennecy, in the Diſtrict of Corbenil, offered all the Ornaments of their Church, and declared that they did not want any Curate. They wiſhed that the Parſonage-houſe ſhould be Sold, and that the Church ſhould be converted into a place of Aſſembly for the Popular Society, in which the buſts of Marat and Lepelletier ſhould be ſubſtituted for the ſtatues of *St. Peter* and *St. Dennis*. The Convention paſſed to the order of the day on this report.

A deputation from the Popular Societies of Verſailles, was admitted to the bar —The members compoſing this deputation, were dreſſed in pontifical robes.—They informed the Convention that the Biſhop of the Department of Seine and Oiſe, was dead. "Will you Legiſlators, ſuffer his Biſhopric to be filled? Will you who have deſtroyed a Throne, preſerve the Canopy—will you cheriſh the crozier? The Citizen and the Legiſlator, ſhould acknowledge no other Worſhip, but of LIBERTY —no other Altars but thoſe of the Republic—no other Prieſts but Magiſtrates. —Legiſlators! imitate the Jews—deſcend from the mountain, break the golden calf to pieces, and let the Ark of the Conſtitution be the only Idol of the French."—Ordered to be inſerted in the Bulletin.

SITUATION OF NANTES.

Members of the Commune of Nantes, preſented the following addreſs to the Convention:

"We would fain be the Meſſengers of good news—but perfidious Adminiſtrators have done every thing to deſtroy Liberty and the People, in theſe diſtricts. The ſucceſſors of theſe Adminiſtrators, found neither grain nor any proviſions to nouriſh the laborious and indigent claſs of citizens.

"Several perſons ſent to procure proviſions could not obtain any, on account of the large ſupplies ſent to the armies.—Without doubt, the armies muſt be ſupplied, but the poor of Nantes ought alſo to be prevented from ſtarving.

"We throw ourſelves upon your paternal juſtice, which will not ſuffer you to forſake your children."

The petition was ſent to the committee of ſubſiſtence, which was ordered to preſent an immediate report on the ſubject.

November 8.

Fouche, of Nantes wrote:

Nevers, Nov. 3.

"I had nothing but pleaſure to gather for you in the department of La Nievre. —You have impoſed on me more painful labors at Ville Affranchie, (Lyons) but I accept this miſſion with courage, conſcious that if I have no longer the ſame bodily ſtrength, my heart at leaſt retains all its former energies.

"The offerings on the altar of the country ſtill continue to abound at Nerves. I forward to you a fourth collection of gold and ſilver, amounting to ſeveral millions.—The contempt for ſuperfluities is ſuch here, that thoſe who poſſeſs them, conſider themſelves as worthy of reprobation.

"The admiration of republican cuſtoms, and auſtere habits, has penetrated every ſoul ſince the people are no longer corrupted by the prieſts: ſome of theſe impoſtors are ſtill deſirous of playing their religious farces, but the Sans Culottes watch them, overthrow all their ſtage tricks, and erect on their ruins the immortal tree of liberty.

(Signed)

"FOUCHE."

## *LONDON.*

### CORRESPONDENCE

BETWEEN THE

PRINCE OF SAXE COBOURG AND GENERAL JOURDAN.

*Letter from General Jourdan, General in Chief of the army of the North and Ardennes, to General Cobourg, dated October 30.*

"I am fully informed, that it has been reported in the Army which you command, that all the French who may fall into the hands of your Soldiers are to be maſſacred. I alſo know that this act of barbarity and cruelty, of which Hiſtory furniſhes no example, has been committed upon ſome diſmounted Chaſſeurs, who were made priſoners in the rencontre—which lately took place in the village of Montigny.—I write for an explanation of the manner in which you mean to carry on the War. Until the preſent moment, we have reſpected the unfortunate who have fallen into our hands; we have given them meat and drink when they had occaſion for them; they have even been furniſhed with money to procure themſelves ſuch things as were neceſſary for them. This conduct on our part ought to make us hope for the ſame from you: however, we are convinced of the contrary. To complete our horror, our priſoners are obliged to ſerve in the Legion of the Emigrants, in thoſe paracidal Troops whoſe very name fills us with horror, I will add no more, General; and wait with impatience your anſwer, that I may regulate my future conduct by it.

ANSWER.

*Head Quarters, Friday, Nov. 1, 1793.*

"Although you ſay, that you are perfectly informed of that which you have advanced in your Letter, there is not the leaſt foundation for the imputation. So far from ordering the maſſacre of all the French whom the chance of War, has made fall into our hands, there is a ſtanding order to treat them with humanity and kindneſs from the moment they were priſoners. However raſh and unbecoming may be your manner of judging of our conduct, and of acquainting us of it, we have not waited for your remonſtrance, far leſs for your example to learn what we owe to priſoners and the unfortunate. In ſpite of the rigid and poſitive orders which have been given to our ſoldiers on this head, it is poſſible, that in the heat of battle, they may have given place to thoſe ſentiments of revenge and indignation which the *laſt atrocities committed in France* have produced in their minds—However, a very recent example proves, that your imputation, aſſirmed ſo poſitively, is entirely void of foundation. The day before yeſterday, we took 2000 Priſoners at *Marchiennes*. They are all alive, and under the ſacred protection of the Laws of War and our Loyalty.

"We have, in all about 25,000 French Priſoners in our poſſeſſion; they are paid, not in paper, which would not produce the half of their pay, but in ſilver; they are well fed; we will give them up when exchanged. We have not kept them near a year after the term in which, by the moſt ſolemn Cartels and agreements, they were to have been exchanged.—We do not oblige them to ſerve in the Emigrant Legions; if they are admitted into them, it is by a voluntary enliſtment, in which we uſe no influence, as we have before us a ſtriking and odious example of the injuſtice and danger of preſſing Soldiers into the ſervice.—

"Above all, Sir, learn to know us, and particularly how you ought to write to a generous enemy. The bravery of the General of an Army ought not to conſiſt in the terms of a letter. However, I am too much above ſuch proceedings, and ſuch language, to be offended at it.

"I wrote, ſome time ago, to the Commander in Chief of the French Army, to requeſt him to inform me, if the Lieutenant Colonel, of the Regiment of Cobourg's Dragoons, who was wounded and taken priſoner on the 16th of October, was yet alive, where he was, or if he was dead of his wounds. Such information is never refuſed: in all ſimilar caſes, I have given and received it; but on this occaſion, I could get no anſwer. I again repeat to you, Sir, the ſame demand.

(Signed) "PRINCE COBOURG."

# UNITED STATES.

BOSTON, January 18th, 1794.

The Treaſurer's report on the ſubject of the debt of the Commonwealth, referred to him at the June Seſſion, was read in the houſe of Repreſentatives, at the cloſe of this day, and committed. The report was lengthy, and we are not able to furniſh ſuch an abſtract of it, as we could wiſh. It appears that the debt of the Commonwealth, unprovided for, with the arrears of intereſt, to the 1ſt of July next, will amount to £.689,760. 1. 6. The report contemplates a loan to be opened at 5 per cent intereſt, to be paid half yearly. The annual intereſt on the balances due from the United States, the annual dividend from the ſubſcription to the Union Bank, and the annual intereſt on money loaned to the United States, will amount to £.22,251. 8. 3. leaving only £.12,236. 11. 9. to be raiſed by an exciſe or a tax on polls and eſtates to pay the intereſt on the propoſed loan; the money due for the eaſtern and weſtern lands which have been ſold, and the intereſt of the debt, which may be from time to time redeemed, it is propoſed to veſt in the hands of commiſſioners for the purchaſe of the debt. Suppoſing the debt to be purchaſed at 18ſ. on the pound, ſo much will be redeemed by the year 1801, that the intereſt annually due from the United States, and the Commonwealth's dividend in the ſtock of the Union Bank will then without the aid of a tax, pay the intereſt on the reſidue of the debt and leave a ſurplus of £.3369. 2. 0. annually. We congratulate the public upon this pleaſing exhibition of our finances, which appears to be well founded; and when it is conſidered, that a tax of two ſhillings on the poll will at this time raiſe the *deficit* of £.12. 236. 11. 9. ſtated above, and alſo raiſe a ſum ſufficient to defray the annual expences of Government, the creditors of the Commonwealth, we truſt, may now promiſe themſelves that juſtice will be rendered to their claims.

ALBANY, Jan. 9.

The inhabitants of Schenectady (ſays a correſpondent) are at length riſing into a ſpirit of enterprize, by beginning to ſee and feel the advantages of their commanding and pleaſant ſituation.——Witneſs within a few weeks, they have eſtabliſhed a muſeum or more properly a chamber for ſocial intercourſe, where they propoſe to receive the public papers from every part of the union—this will tend to wear off the rough edge of that unſociability which has thus far characterized Schenectady; Beſides which they are about throwing a bridge over the Mohawk oppoſite the town—and they have alſo appointed a committee to confer with the leading characters in this place on the ſubject of eſtabliſhing by law two diſtinct roads between the two places, each one to be deſignated for all perſons travelling the ſame way.—Within a few months at the ſame place they have eſtabliſhed a poſt office and a daily ſtage which plies regularly to this city.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, Jan. 16.

On Sunday laſt Capt. Sedam marched from this place for Albany, with a party of recruits. Enſign Voorhees remains at the Barracks in this place for the purpoſe of recruiting.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 28.

In the Log Book of the Hunter, Capt. Hacker, we find under the head of Nov. 18th, the following:

At day break we ſaw to the eaſtward a French fleet which ſoon gave us chaſe, came near us, and ſent a tender on board, and examined our papers; at which time, the Engliſh fleet hove in ſight at leeward; they were ſuperior in number to the French. Whether an engagement took place or not, they were not able to tell—but Capt. Hacker informs, that he ſince heard that ſome of the Engliſh ſhips (thoſe which were the beſt ſailers) purſued the French, and came up with them, when an engagement enſued, which terminated in favor of the Engliſh——The French had an Engliſh brig in poſſeſſion which they had captured.

*For the GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES.*

WHEREAS the Government of the U. S. from which the people were led to expect great and manifold bleſſings, hath now been nearly five years in operation—and whereas the public expectation hath been entirely diſappointed and defeated in reſpect to ſaid government—by the continuance of *anarchy*, *confuſion* and *diſcord*, among the people—by the proſtration of the public credit, and the decline and contraction of commerce—the diſcouragement of agriculture, the depreſſion of mechanic arts—the reduction of the value of ſhips, houſes, lands, cattle, lumber, grain and other produce of the farming intereſt—by the ſtagnation of domeſtic intercourſe, particularly the embarraſſments on the coaſting trade—by the deſtruction of mutual confidence between man and man—by the apathy and indifference which hath ſeized on all the enterprizing faculties of our citizens, manifeſted in a total derelict ion of all plans for the improvement of our roads, and facilitating by bridges and canals, internal communications—by the total defection of all the tried patriots of the U. S. from thoſe principles which actuated them "in the times that tried mens' ſouls"—by placing the adminiſtration of public affairs in the hands of men, who, tho' they have braved death in every form to ſecure the liberties and independence of the U. S. are now loſt to every ſenſe of the bleſſings they fought and conquered to obtain: and from being patriots, are transformed to parricides. Therefore, for remedy of all theſe, and many other evils ſeen, felt and groaned under from Georgia to New-Hampſhire—be it known, that one general and univerſal change ought to take place—revolution is the word—Revolve, revolve and revolve, till all the pleaſing, comforting, heart-conſoling and exhilerating delights of capſizing, topſy-turvying, undermining, diſjointing and overthrowing all the ſyſtems, principles and practices of this wretched country, are fully realized and enjoyed—Until

Thoſe who are *in*,
No longer ſhall grin;
And thoſe who are *out*,
No longer ſhall pout.

*IRONICUS.*

# PHILADELPHIA,

JANUARY 30.

*FROM A CORRESPONDENT.*

We ſhall ſee how much the principles of liberty and equality are really prized, by one who has prattled a great deal about them—and who no ſooner landed in our country, than he enliſted a rabble of half-witted and leſs than half principled incendiaries, to blow the ſparks of war into a flame. The character of this country has not been ſpared by the virtuous band of ſcribblers, who advocated privateering and foreign influence. It has been repreſented as no longer free. The head of this patriotic fraternity, ſurely will not ſtay in a land that is not free. How will it ſuit his fancy to go home to that happy region of liberty and equality, where it does not depend upon law or conſtitution, whether a man ſhall have his head on his own ſhoulders or on a pole? He will ſhew the ſincerity of his attachment to that ſort of liberty, by actually going home to enjoy it. Let him take with him his club, and all thoſe purified and ſublimated ſouls, who hate this corrupted government and it's ſordid ſlaves. Their own exalted ſtandard of morals and political principles, exiſt already in France. They would be at home there. It will be a long time before we ſhall order theſe matters as well as they do in that country.

Died, in this City, a few days ſince, Mrs. Hannah Hawkes, conſort of Captain Hawkes.

—— In the Weſt-Indies, after a ſhort illneſs, Mrs. *Abigail Preſcot*, in the 19th year of her age—wife of Capt. Benjamin Preſcot, and daughter of the late Pierce Long, Eſq. Her death happened on the ſame day with that of her ſiſter's (the wife of Tobias Lear, Eſq.) who died in this city, the 27th July.

☞ The petition preſented by Mr. Murray, as mentioned in the proceedings of the Houſe of Repreſentatives of the 28th inſt. was from two French citizens, Meſſrs. ——Gaurain & Lewis Dubourg in behalf of their *unfortunate* countrymen *alone*—the object of the prayer is expreſsly confined to women and children.

*SHIP NEWS.*

ARRIVED.

| | Days. |
|---|---|
| Good Hope, Sharnock, N. Prov. | 20 |
| Schr. Dairy Maid, Hommell, Curracoa, | 60 |
| Weymouth. L'Hommedieu, N. Y. | 14 |
| Dolphin, Watſon, ditto. | 7 |
| Sloop Tiger, Pearce, N. London, | 7 |

The ſhips Peggy, Captain Elliott, and Liberty, Miller, outward bound, being injured by the ice, are come up to refit.

Friday laſt arrived here, the brig Fair Hebe, Captain Brown, in 73 days from Cadiz.—Beſides the following American veſſels, Capt. Brown ſailed out of Cadiz Bay with a Spaniſh 74, a frigate and a ſmall convoy for the Havanna.

Ship Greenway, Capt. Amos Oakman; Nancy, John Smith; Rookſby, Nathaniel Jones; Commerce, Joſeph Loring; Induſtry, Perry of Philadelphia.

Brig Cruger, John Alibon; Dolphin, Live Stutſon; Aurora, Thompſon; Polly, M'Kain, of Philadelphia; Goat, Eliſh Huntington.

Schr. Diſpatch, William Wallace.

Sloop Ditto. Pray.

Several of theſe were to be protected by Spaniſh ſhips of War.

*Extract from the Log-Book, of ſloop Stork, Iſaac Clark, maſter, from Guadaloupe, to Boſton.*

November 20. Lat. 28, 30. long. 68. was brought too by the privateer ſchooner Louiſa, of Bermuda, Capt. Allboy, who ſent his boat with the Lieutenant to examine Capt. Clark's papers; after carefully examining, and being ſatisfied no French property was on board, he wiſhed Capt. Clark a good paſſage to Boſton. Capt. Clark, was then ſick, and confined to his ſtate-room, and Capt. Allboy, ſent his boat along ſide, the Stork, the ſecond time, with all the Fowls he had on board, and half a dozen bottles of wine, which he begged Capt. Clark to accept. Capt. Clark, received them with thanks, and the Fowls in particular were very acceptable.

☞ *The Subſcriptions for this Paper are rapidly encreaſing. Upwards of Five Hundred are ſtruck off daily.*

*Adverti ſing favors from the friends and patrons of the Publication, are reſpectfully ſolicited.*

## ADVERTISEMENT.

*Virginia, Northumberland County, Dec. 28, 1793.*

*FOR SALE,*

A Valuable Tract of LAND,

in this county, containing about eight hundred acres, one fourth of which is low grounds, of excellent quality; the other three-fourths is high land, well covered with oak, hickory and chesnut.

The situation is pleasant and healthy, on Yeocomico river, about three miles from the Potomack. There is on it a two story brick dwelling-house, with four rooms and a passage on each floor, exclusive of closets; a good kitchen, and other necessary out-houses. It has orchards of apple and peach trees, and is well-watered by many delightful springs. The terms may be known on application to the Honorable JOHN HEATH, in Philadelphia, or to the subscriber, living on the premises.

Jan. 10. dtf JOHN GORDON.

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## Excellent CLARET,

In hogsheads and in cases of 50 bottles each.

ALSO,

A few cases Champaigne Wine;

*MADEIRA,*

In pipes, hogsheads and quarter casks,

FOR SALE BY

JOHN VAUGHAN,

No. 111, South Front-street.

Jan. 2, 1794. dtf

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## TO BE SOLD,

## A large elegant House,

## and Lot of Ground,

IN an eligible situation,—also a Country Seat within 6 miles of the City, with 9 acres of land, or 42 acres of land and meadow, the House is not exceeded by many in the vicinity of the city, in size or convenience.

For terms apply to the printer.

January 23. m&th—tf

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## Parry and Musgrave,

*Goldsmiths & Jewellers,*

No. 42,

SOUTH SECOND-STREET,

HAVE FOR SALE,

*An elegant Assortment of*

*SILVER & PLATED WARE,*

JEWELLERY & *fine* CUTLERY,

Which they will dispose of on the most reasonable terms. Devices in hair, Miniatures set, and every thing in the gold and silver way, done as usual.

December 24. mw&ftf

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## Insurance Company.

*Philadelphia, January 6, 1794.*

NOTICE is hereby given to the members of the Insurance Company of North-America, that the Directors have declared a dividend (for the last six months) of SIX PER CENT, on the amount of the first and second instalments; and of one per cent per month on the sums paid in anticipation of the third instalment, calculating from the first day of the month following that, in which those payments were made. The dividend will be paid to the Stockholders, or their representatives, at the company's office, No. 119 south Front-street, at any time after the 13th instant.

By order of the Directors.

EBENEZER HAZARD, Secretary.

Jan. 9. w&f.1m.

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## Treasury Department,

NOTICE is hereby given, that propolals will be received at the Office of the Secretary of the Treasury, until the 6th of February next inclusive, for the supply of all Rations which may be required during the present year, at the several places of rendezvous hereafter mentioned, for the Recruiting Service, viz.

At New-Brunswick, in New-Jersey;
At Philadelphia, At Lancaster, At Reading, } in Pennsylvania.

The rations to be furnished are to consist of the following articles, viz.

One pound of bread or flour,
One pound of beef, or ¾ of a pound of pork,
Half a gill of rum, brandy or whisky,
One quart of salt
Two quarts of vinegar
Two pounds of soap } per 100 rations.
One pound of candles

Jan. 9. tawt6F.

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## Bank of the United States.

January 6th, 1794.

NOTICE is hereby given, that there will be paid at the Bank, after the sixteenth instant, to the Stockholders or their representatives, duly authorized fifteen dollars and fifty cents for each share, being the dividend declared for the last six months.

By Order,

3w JOHN KEAN, Cashier.

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## ROBERT CAMPBELL,

*No. 54, South Second-street,*

Second door below the corner of Chesnut-street,

HAS IMPORTED,

By the late arrivals from Britain and Ireland,

*A large and general Assortment of*

New Books and Stationary,

Which will be disposed of on the lowest terms.

Dec. 23. mw&fstf

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ALL persons having any demands against the estate of GEORGE WIBLE, late of the city of Philadelphia, baker, are requested to bring in their accounts, properly authenticated; and those who are indebted, are desired to make immediate payment.

HENRY REES, Administrator.

January 13. 2aw3w.

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*This day is published,*

By MATHEW CAREY,

No. 118. MARKET-STREET,

*(Price a quarter dollar)*

## A short account of ALGIERS,

Containing a description of the climate of that country—of the manners and customs of the inhabitants, and of their several wars against Spain, France, England, Holland, Venice, and other powers of Europe, from the usurpation of Barbaroſſa and the invasion of the Emperor Charles V. to the present time; with a concise view of the origin of the rupture between ALGIERS and the UNITED STATES.

Jan. 9. dtf.

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THE YOUNG LADIES'

## Drawing Academy,

*Under the Direction of*

S. FOLWELL,

*Will, in a few days, be resumed.*

HE feels a gratitude to those parents and guardians of the young ladies, who have entrusted to him their tuition—and as most of them are to return, he will have an opportunity, by his endeavors for their further improvement, to acquit himself of a debt, which he esteems it an honor to have incurred.

*One or two large Rooms,*

In a central situation, suitable to accommodate his pupils, are wanted. Apply to him, at No. 2, Lætitia Court—where he will be thankful to receive commands for Miniature Painting or Hair Work, and all kind of Drawing on Ivory, Sattin or Paper.

*January* 13, 1794 diw

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## WAR ATLAS.

This Day is Published,

*(Price Two Dollars)*

By MATHEW CAREY,

*No. 118, Market-street,*

## A Collection of Maps,

Including the whole of the various Seats of the present War in Europe and the West-Indies, viz.

1. MAP of the United Provinces of Holland, Friesland, Groningen, Overyssel, Gelders, Utrecht, and Zealand.
2. Map of the French, Dutch, and Austrian Netherlands.
3. Map of France divided into circles and departments.
4. Map of Spain and Portugal.
5. Map of Germany and Switzerland,
6. Map of Italy.
7. Map of the West-Indies.

N. B. Any of the above Maps may be had separate.

*Said Carey has lately published*

Account of Algiers—with a Map—1/10½.
Account of the Malignant Fever, 4th edition—3/9—Dr. Nassy's Treatise on do.—1/10½.

Jan. 25 4t.2aw.

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MONEY borrowed or loaned, accounts stated or collected, employers suited with domestics, house rooms, boarding and lodging rented, let or procured—soldier's, mariner's, or militia men's pay, lands and claims on the public; shares in the banks, in the canals, and the turnpike road; certificates granted by the public, and the old and late paper monies; notes of hand, bills, bonds and morgages, with or without deposits—Bought, sold, or negociated at No. 8, in south Sixth street, below Market-street by FRANCIS WHITE,

Who transacts business in the public offices for country people and others, by virtue of a power of attorney, or by personal application.

December 11. d

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## Notice is hereby given,

THAT the subscriber has been duly appointed Administratrix on the estate of his Excellency JOHN HANCOCK, Esq. late of Boston, in the county of Suffolk, deceased, and has taken upon herself that trust, by giving bonds as the law directs—and all persons interested, are desired to take notice accordingly.

DOROTHY HANCOCK.

Boston, Nov. 13, 1793.

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## *Take Notice.*

ALL persons who have any demands against the Estate of his late Excellency JOHN HANCOCK, Esq. deceased, are requested to exhibit the same to the Subscriber, Attorney to the Administratrix of said Estate: And all persons who stand indebted to said Estate, are requested to settle with him *immediately*; as the Act of Limitation of Actions, which is to take place on the first day of December next, will otherwise render it necessary for him to commence suits against them.

JOSEPH MAY, Attorney to the Administratrix.

Boston, Nov. 13, 1793.

N. B The Printers throughout this Commonwealth, are requested to insert this in their respective newspapers, and forward their accounts for the same, to J. M.

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JUST PUBLISHED,

*And to be sold by*

## Thomas Dobson,

Price three eighths of a Dollar,

"An Enquiry into the principles and tendency of certain public measures."

January 16. dtw

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## Just Imported,

*From LONDON, DUBLIN and GLASGOW,*

And now opening for sale, by

MATHEW CAREY,

*At No. 118, Market street,*

A Large and Valuable

## COLLECTION OF BOOKS,

Among which are the following:

New Annual Register for 1792
European Magazine for the first six months of 1793
Gibbons decline and fall of the Roman Empire
Memoirs of the Manchester society, 3 vols.
Priestly on matter and spirit
on christianity
Disney's life of Dr. Jortin
Kingville's ancient geography
D'Anoirs of Guy Joli
Memty, a collection of essays
Varieof Prussia's works
Calm observer—by Mackintosh
Russell's ancient and modern Europe
Langhorne's Plutarch
Elegant extracts, superbly gilt
Elegant extracts of natural history
Saugnier and Brisson's voyage
Rochon's voyage to Madagascar
Townsend's travels in Spain
Tasso's Jerusalem delivered
Smellie's translation of Buffon
Berwick's history of quadrupeds
Buffon abridged
History of birds
Philips's history of inland navigation
Hooper's rational recreations
History of France, in 3 vols.
Curiosities of literature, 3 vols.
Whitaker's defence of queen Mary
Sheridan's dictionary, 2 vols.
Dow's history of Hindostan
Sketches of the Hindoos
Key to polite literature.
Imlay's description of Kentucky
Present state of Nova-Scotia
Present state of Hudson's Bay
Preston on masonry
Lavater on physiognomy, abridged
Zimmerman's survey
Murphy's life of Dr. Johnson
Necker on executive power
Kisses of Secundus
Gallery of portraits
Volney's ruins of empires
——— Travels
Vaillaint's travels, with superb engravings
Downman's infancy
Adair's history of American Indians
Benington on materialism and immaterialism
Berchold's advice to patriotic travellers
Builder's magazine
Complete farmer
Chandon's life of Voltaire
De Non's travels
Franklin's life and works
Grozier's description of China
Murphy's translation of Tacitus
Godwin on political justice
Gazetteer of France, 3 vols.
Helvetius on man
Kaimes's sketches of the history of man
Liberal opinions, or the history of Benignus
Mawe's gardener's dictionary
Noble's memoirs of the Cromwell family
Playhouse dictionary
Reveries of solitude
Smith's theory of moral sentiments
Stackhouse's history of the bible
Watson's life of Philip IId. & IIId.
Wonders of nature and art, 6 vols.
Wanley's wonders of the little world, called man
Wall's on the prevention of diseases
Moore's journal in France
Cox's travels into Denmark, Russia, Poland, &c.
Cox's travels into Switzerland
Rabant's history of the French revolution
Life of Lord Chatham
Mallet's northern antiquities
Motherby's medical dictionary
Grigg's advice to females
Hamilton's outlines of the practice of midwifery
Manning's practice of physic
Cleghorn's diseases of Minorca
Innes on the muscles
Pott's works
Fourcroy's chemistry
Armstrong on diseases of children
Quincy's dispensatory
Edinburgh dispensatory
Lewis's dispensatory
Ryan on the asthma
Robertson's treatise on fevers
Lees botany,
Leake on the viscera
Leake on diseases of women
Nicholson's chemistry
Gardiner on the animal economy
Lewis's Materia Medica
Fordyce on digestion
Withering on the fox glove
Lind on the diseases of heat
Monro on diseases of armies
Haller's physiology
Spalanzane's dissertations
London practice of physic
Bell's surgery
Chantal's chemistry.

☞ *Terms of Subscription for this Gazette, are* Six Dollars *per annum—to be paid half-yearly. Subscriptions of persons who reside at a distance from the city, to be twelve months in advance, or payment to be guaranteed at the place of publication.*

*Advertisements of one square, or less, inserted four times for* One Dollar—*once, for* Fifty Cents—*and continuations at* Twenty Cents *each—those of greater length in proportion. Favors in this line, and Subscriptions, will be gratefully received at the Office in South Fourth-street, five doors north of the Indian Queen*

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## TO BE SOLD,

THE Fount of *LONG PRIMER* on which the Gazette of the United States was lately printed. The Fount will weigh about Three Hundred Pounds. The price is Twenty Cents per pound.

Enquire of the EDITOR.

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## Stock Brokers Office,

No. 16, Wall-street, NEW-YORK.

THE Subscriber intending to confine himself entirely to the PURCHASE & SALE of STOCKS on COMMISSION, begs leave to offer his services to his friends and others, in the line of a Stock Broker. Those who may please to favor him with their business, may depend upon having it transacted with the utmost fidelity and dispatch.

Orders from Philadelphia, Boston, or any other part of the United States, will be strictly attended to. LEONARD BLEECKER.

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## George Bringhurst,

*COACH-MAKER,*

In Mulberry (Arch) between Fourth and Fifth Streets, adjoining the Episcopal burying-ground,

TAKES this opportunity of returning his grateful thanks to his former employers, and requesting their future favors, as well as those of the public in general.

He continues to make and repair at the shortest notice, all kinds of pleasure carriages, such as coaches, chariots, phætons with and without crane necks, coachees, chaises, kitereens, windsor sulkeys and chairs, and harness of every description, in the neatest and newest fashion now prevailing in the United States.

And as he has a quantity of the best seasoned wood by him, and capital workmen, he has not the least doubt but he will be able to give satisfaction to those who please to employ him.

He has for sale, several carriages almost finished, such as coachees, an Italian windsor chair, hung on steel springs, a light phæton for one or two horses, and a sulkey with a falling top.

Carriages sold on Commission.

Philadelphia, Jan. 6, 1794. m&t3m

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## Encyclopedia, Vol. X.

*JUST PUBLISHED,*

By THOMAS DOBSON,

Bookseller, at the Stone House, in Second-street Philadelphia.

*VOLUME X. OF*

ENCYCLOPEDIA; or DICTIONARY Of Arts, Sciences, and Miscellaneous Literature, on a Plan entirely new;

*BY WHICH*

The Different Sciences and Arts,

*are digested into the form of*

Distinct Treaties or Systems:

THIS volume contains principles of Levels, Liberty, Doctrine of Light, Lightning, Locks, Logarithms, Logic, History of London, Longitude, Luther, Lydia, Macedon, Madagascar, Magic, Magnetism, Malts, History of Man, Marriage, Mary, Maryland, Masonry, Materia Medica, Meadow, Mechanics, with a great variety of Biographical and Miscellaneous articles, illustrated with TWENTY TWO COPPERPLATES.

As a number of families are still in the country, and it is not generally known who are returned. T. Dobson, solicits the favor of the subscribers to call or send for their volumes, that they may be supplied as early as possible.

The TENTH VOLUME of the Encyclopedia is now presented to the public; but as it makes its appearance in an imperfect state, some account of the reason of that imperfection should be given. On the 8th of September last, the Publisher had the misfortune of having his Printing-Office burnt down by a fire which broke out in the neighbourhood, and a great quantity of his printing materials destroyed, and among other articles, the FIGURES, with which he was printing the TABLES OF LOGARITHMS, belonging to the present volume, were melted down by the violence of the fire. As a supply of these could not be immediately obtained, he was under the necessity of publishing the volume without the tables; but hopes he shall be able to publish them with the next volume which is now in considerable forwardness.

The Publisher embraces this opportunity of expressing his grateful acknowledgments to the generous public, for the very liberal patronage with which his undertaking has been honored; at the same time he takes the liberty of representing to such of the subscribers as are in arrears, the indispensible necessity of punctuality, both in taking up the volumes as early as possible after publication, and of paying for them when taken. Many of the subscribers having got only one, two, three, &c. volumes, and several volumes remain UNPAID. Thus the work hangs in all its different stages from the commencement; and though the importance of a few dollars may be but a trifle to the individuals, yet the accumulation of these trifles UNPAID lays the Publisher under very serious embarrassment, and deprives him of the use of many Thousands of Dollars which at this time would be of very essential service. For these reasons the Publisher finds himself under the necessity of recurring to the original terms of publication, and in future no volumes will be delivered but only to those who take and pay to the time of publication.

December 10. 2awtIJ.

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*PHILADELPHIA:*

PRINTED BY JOHN FENNO, No. 3, South Fourth-Street.